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To these articles he has prefixed a body of statistical information which is not elsewhere to be found in English.

It is hardly to be expected that a work dealing with the details of production, imports and exports, revenues and the like, set forth in tables and columns of figures, shall be always correctly printed; but the table on page 120, entitled, Annual Buildings and Earnings of Mexican Railways, is made unintelligible by the proof-reader's neglect. The three right-hand figures in the first and second columns are decimals, printed without the decimal point. Where the author wrote 2.265 miles, he is made to say 2,265 miles. A similar error occurs on page 195. The total mileage of the Mexican railways was, in 1895, 7,388 miles. According to the message of President Diaz, of April, 1897, there were in operation 45,259 kilometers (28,124 miles) of telegraph lines.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the federal revenue of Mexico amounted to \$52,108,104.76, and the expenditures for the same year to \$48,365,734.04. In 1896-97 the imports amounted to \$42,204,095 and the exports to \$111,346,494; the United States being entered for rather more than half of the importation and nearly four-fifths of the exportation.

Very interesting are the fifteen pages at the end of the book devoted to the great work now happily accomplished, the drainage of the Valley of Mexico. The canal and the six-mile tunnel through the mountains have a combined length of nearly fifty miles. A map and two sectional cuts illustrate the description.

*Across the Everglades. A Canoe Journey of Exploration. By Hugh L. Willoughby, Ex-Lieutenant Commanding Rhode Island Naval Reserve. Illustrated from Photographs Taken by the Author. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1898.*

Mr. Willoughby's book adds something to the knowledge of the Everglades, but it is very hard reading. He had three objects in view: The exploration of the southern part of the Everglades; the surveying of a channel through the Ten Thousand Islands, and a reconnaissance of the southwest coast for the confidential charts of the U. S. Naval War College; and the collection of specimens of natural history for the University of Pennsylvania. His success in the second and third may be assumed; the line of the exploration is marked on the map, facing the first chapter, from the Harney River on the west coast in a zigzag direction to Miami on the east coast. The voyage was made in a canoe, in mid-winter, through a country of pure water, always in motion, and the air was

wholesome and full of life. The temperature was between 70° and 80°. One night, however, a norther brought the mercury down to 42°.

The water was nowhere very deep, and progress was slow with the pole, for the paddle is not used in the Everglades. The chief obstacle was the saw-grass, which grows to a height of four feet in thin soil, but sometimes to not less than ten feet. This grass has edges that cut like knives.

Mr. Willoughby and his comrade drank freely of the water at all times. It is a little hard, and much of it comes from the lower rock. Pools, eight or ten feet wide, occur all through the region. Occasionally, in the centre of the pool, there is a dark hole a few inches in diameter. A pole pushed into one of these holes met the water gushing out with force.

Game was plentiful, deer, otters, and many birds, conspicuous among them the white egrets.

Mr. Willoughby cherished the dream of finding an immense snake, but was obliged to put up with the common moccasin and the rattlesnake. He had a good look at a huge crocodile and hoped, with his *favorite shot*, to sever the spine just in front of the fore-shoulder; but the unfeeling brute slid out of the way, and left the hunter to make a list of all known crocodiles in six pages.

The Seminoles appear to be highly desirable persons. They are all, men, women and children, well-made, healthy and handsome, friendly and helpful to each other and to the whites, though, according to Mr. Willoughby, they consider *white man* and *liar* convertible terms. He adds:

"I may overestimate their moral characteristics, but this I do know, that a Seminole would as soon cut his tongue out as lie. Whenever an Indian has stated something to be a fact, or has passed his word to me that he would do a certain thing, I have always been able to rely upon what he said to the very letter."

With their dove-like innocence the Seminoles combine the wisdom of the serpent in guarding their Eden. If a white man loses his way in the Everglades they will help him out; but they will not lead him in.

Besides the map and the numerous illustrations, the author furnishes an analysis of the Everglade water (p. 167), and a Seminole vocabulary, in which *cherries* and *chewing-gum* are duly entered, with their equivalents.